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A Farewell.

Love, if it live for a year and a day,
Shall do well, shall it not?
'Tis a most fickle thing, so they say:
And a year and a day is some time, is it not?

Ours has lived for so long—yes, a year,
And a month too, I ween,
That is well—if it die now and here,
It will do full as well as most loves, I ween.

So let us kiss—hold each other once more,
Then,—Farewell,—shall we not?
Love has parted from us—let us part before
Something come in its place that is worse,—
shall we not?

For us both there are fields that are fresh,
Pastures new for us both,
New loves we shall find who'll be dear, more or less
Than a year, or a year and a day, to us both.

There, enough—let us take what the Fates
shall allot;
Fare thee well, fare thee well.
My best wishes are yours, yours are mine, are
they not?
They should be at least—once more, fare
thee well.

ON THE BRINK.

I have known Arthur Gravely well and intimately. A part of his story came to my knowledge through my own observation, and a part he told me himself.

Arthur came of an old, well defined and respectable stock, with just enough of aristocratic pride inherited from his progenitors to give him refinement and self-reliance. At an early age he was left an orphan, and received most of his education under the care of an uncle. When he was one-and-twenty he was admitted to the employ of a banker named Vanderlain, and very soon took a position of trust and responsibility in the house. A year later he took for his wife Fanny Summerton—one of the fairest and sweetest of earthly treasures. He had loved her long and truly, and her love in return had been single and devoted. Thus was life opening for Arthur Gravely with bright and happy promise. He had friends whichever way he turned; his business prospects were of the very best; and his home was an earthly paradise.

One enemy, and one enemy alone, at this time stood in Arthur's path. His wife did not see it then. She loved him so fondly and so trustingly that she could not see a fault.

A few of Arthur's friends feared danger, and one of them, more bold than the rest, spoke to him warningly, but kindly; but he turned away from the warning with a sneer of derision.

The months and the years went on—from twenty-two to twenty-eight.

Six years of married life,—six years of blessing so far as the outer things of life can give blessing. In the bank Arthur had assumed a place very near to the head, and his salary was munificent.

From early youth Arthur Gravely had found the wine-cup among the symbols of life's social phase. He had kept wine in his own house; he had used it upon his sideboard and upon his table; and he had partaken freely abroad. In the earlier years it was wine, and only wine of the best and the purest. Later, stronger liquors were required to keep up the tone. At the age of eight-and-twenty, there had come an undue flush upon Arthur's cheek, and there were brightnes in the eye which ought not to have been there. He now took brandy before breakfast, and through the day he was forced to supply fuel to feed a fire which else might have consumed all bodily comfort. As yet he had never been helplessly intoxicated. He was confident in his own strength.

Alas! for the man thus failing! He knows not that his powers of understanding are dying out as the body fades and perishes!

At length Mr. Vanderlain called Arthur into his private closet, and told him that he was going to suspend business.

"I have money enough," said Mr. Vanderlain, "and I know that my close application to business is wearing upon me. I am growing in years, and need rest. I think of going to Europe."

"And of closing up your business?"

"Yes."

"But, sir, there is no need of that. If you will trust your bank under the guidance of some capable and responsible agent, with your name at its head, it might go prosperously on, and you could go away upon your trip at will."

A cloud came upon the banker's face, and he shook his head.

"It is too late," he said. "At some time I may tell you more."

Shortly after this, in process of closing up his business, Mr. Vanderlain sent Arthur to a distant city to make some important settlements. Arrived at his destination, the young man called upon the correspondents of the bank, and having made preliminary arrangements, he found himself with a few days upon his hands which he might enjoy in pleasure. On the very evening of his arrival, he had fallen in with John Hatton and William Roberts, two friends and classmates of earlier years. He was startled when he saw them. They were evidently going down hill—were drinking to excess. Yet they were gentlemen, and Arthur joined them. He spent a first and a second night in their company. On this second night, for the first time in his life, Arthur Gravely drank to a state of helpless stupefaction. He awoke on the next day feeling sad and humiliated. When he met his companions in a private parlor connected with their sleeping apartments, he found them with a bowl of hot brandy between them. A spirit of true friendliness came upon him when he saw the marks of the destroyer so deeply fixed upon the companions of his boyhood.

"Boys," said he, "this won't do. You are going down."

They regarded him curiously, and asked him what he meant.

He told them what he meant. They were in a dangerous way.

"You forget, old boy," said Hatton, "that you are in the same boat. If we took passage before you, it is no less sure that our route now is the same. Don't preach, Arthur. Try a bit of hot brandy."

There are moments in a lifetime—great crises—when the events of the past flash before the mind as upon a magic mirror—when a man, in a brief instant, recalls every salient point of his earthly career. Such a moment was the present to Arthur Gravely.

"Let it alone," he said, solemnly.

"I tell you, Jack, and you, Will, that you are going down. You can't last much longer at this rate."

"Well," retorted Roberts, with an attempt to laugh, "it appears to me that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Hadn't you better try to let it alone yourself?"

"If I will try it, will you try it?" he asked.

"Will you try it?" demanded Hatton.

"I will if you will join me."

"Done!"

And they did it. They joined hands and promised one another that they would be true and steadfast.

A new surprise was in store for Arthur Gravely. He found upon cutting off his spirituous liquors that his body weakened and that his hands shook as though with palsy. He applied to a physician for help. Fortunately he applied to a man of sense and understanding.

"Can you give me something to steady my nerves and restore my appetite?" Arthur asked, after he had frankly stated his case.

"This shows you, my dear sir," said the physician, "into what a dangerous state you had fallen. I can give you something to steady your nerves, but it would not help you in the end. If you will be brave and true you will come out all right in a very few days."

Arthur said he should not go back. He wanted no stimulant—no more of that.

The trial was a severe one, and it may have been a blessed thing for Arthur Gravely that it was so. He felt more heroism in the conquest, and he also saw more clearly how deeply the evil habit had become fixed upon him. On the morning of the fourth day of his trial he awoke with an appetite for food, and was able to eat a hearty breakfast. He was a new man from this time forth. The physician had given him certain hygienic directions which he followed implicitly, and thus he held fast upon his health as it came back to him.

And on this fourth day Arthur saw Hatton and Roberts. They had kept the faith, and had been unexpectedly prospered. An excellent opening in business had been presented and accepted.

On the fifth day the business which had brought Gravely from his home was concluded, and he set out on his return. And the last struggle had passed. His nerves had become steady; his appetite had started up as if by magic; his cheek had grown fair; and the white of his eye was growing clear and pearly again.

He reached his own city in the morning, and went first to the bank and gave in a return of his business. Mr. Vanderlain had glanced quickly and eagerly into his face when he first entered, and a wondrous change came upon the banker's manner as the business proceeded. Something outside the business in hand was evidently on his mind.

Arthur did not reach his home until time for dinner; but he had sent a boy from the bank with word that he should be there.

"Fanny!"

"Darling! O, I'm so glad to see you back!"

Something made the wife even happier than she had thought as she rested within her husband's embrace; but in the sudden joy she could not see it,—she could only feel a great warmth, like the glow of heaven, as Arthur's kiss came, sweet and pure, to her lips.

As they entered the dining-room Arthur saw the decanter of wine near his plate.

"Take it away, Fanny," he said, smiling. "If you want it hereafter for a medicine, keep it. For myself I shall not want it."

"Not want it?—Arthur?"

"I have done with it forever!"

He spoke solemnly, with a manliness that was strong and reliant.

And the wife saw whence had come the great warmth to her heart—saw it in the pure cheek, and in the clear eye, as she had caught it in the sweet breath.

"Arthur—my husband," she whispered, as though hardly daring to trust her own senses, "is it true?—do you mean—forever?"

"While I live, darling," God giving me strength and reason."

Fanny was upon the opposite side of the table. She tried to speak, but her voice failed her. She turned white—then she pressed her hand for an instant upon her heart,—and then, as the crimson flood once more bounded on its course, she covered her face, and sank down, weeping like a child.

Arthur was by her side in a moment.

"Fanny?—my wife?—what is it?"

She looked up, and caught his startled gaze through her tears. With a quick movement she threw her arms around his neck, and pillowed her head upon his bosom.

"O, Arthur!—bless you! bless you! I could die for joy if I did not feel that I could find more happiness in living now for you!"

Here was a new revelation. Arthur Gravely now learned how his sweet wife had suffered without daring to complain—how the worm had gnawed at her heart!—saw it all the more clearly because he saw in this present time her surpassing joy and ecstacy.

Not many words were spoken. This was not the time for such a heart-moving theme. And now, as they sat the meal, Arthur told of his trip to the distant city.

After dinner Arthur went out to carry a budget to a neighbor, and when left alone, Fanny sat down and cried again for joy. And so Mr. Vanderlain found her. He had stopped in passing to do an errand.

"Mrs. Gravely! What has happened? What is wrong?"

"Wrong?" she repeated, looking up. "O, sir, it is for joy I am crying."

And then she told him the source of the new happiness that had opened to her.

Mr. Vanderlain listened, and after a deal of thought he slowly said, with his hand upon Fanny's fair head,—

"Dear child, you may rejoice without fear. If Arthur has pledged his honor to this new life, be sure he will keep the faith!"

Most of the afternoon Arthur spent at the bank; and as he sat at the table in the private office waiting for the banker, a feeling of sadness and regret came upon him. It would be hard to leave the old place, and it might be a long, long time before he could find another so pleasant.

It was toward evening when Mr. Vanderlain came in, looking flushed and self-satisfied.

"I have kept you waiting, Arthur, but I have been busy. I have made a most important change in my programme."

"Ah! And then you are not going away?"

"Yes—I shall go to Europe; but I shall not give up my banking business. I have found a new man—one safe, reliable, and competent—who, I think, will take my business while I am absent."

"Mr. Vanderlain," cried the young man, frankly, "I am glad of this, for I know I shall be able to persuade you to let me keep my place in your employ."

The banker shook his head.

Arthur trembled, and started to speak.

"Tut, tut—not your present place, Arthur. Know that you are my new man. If you will take charge of my business, I shall not let it go from me; and I shall leave it in your hands, knowing that both it and you will prosper. What say you?"

"Mr. Vanderlain!"

"Ah! my boy, I have seen your wife. I found her crying for joy. And when she told me whence her joy came, I knew there was joy for me also. To the new man I give my entire confidence, and in his hands I fear not to trust my name and my honor."

It was Arthur Gravely's turn now to weep; and he could no more help it than he could have helped the great flood of peace and blessedness that flowed in upon his heart.

"My dear boy," said the banker, afterwards, "I did not speak to you in the other times as perhaps I ought. I knew how you treated others who did speak, and I forebore. I had intended to speak, however, before I went away, and, if possible, to get you a good place. But it is all done now. God bless and keep you."

And now, looking back, Arthur Gravely sees how near upon the fearful brink he stood. From his position of wealth and honor and love, he can see the dark pit from which he escaped, and he sees hundreds upon hundreds sinking into it yearly. He helps the falling ones when he can, and finds unfailing satisfaction in the work.—*Ledger.*

Debt and Dishonesty.

One who is anxious to discover the causes and remedies for the prevailing lack of honesty traces the matter to the credit system as well as the financial calamities now upon us. A thousand honest men are put at the mercy of a single dishonest man to pay his debts. If the one pockets his money and refuses to pay, he deprives a thousand who are anxious to do so. The best way to get capital is to work for it. Work for wages till you have money of your own. To use another's capital, if you lose it you must replace it. When a man finds he owes more than he can pay, he begins to inquire how he can get rid of his debt. If all he has will not pay all he owes, then less than all, he thinks, will pay a part, and he hides a portion or all from creditors. Learn to make money a year before you spend it, then you will buy less and buy cheaper. Other things being equal, dishonesty prevails in proportion to the facilities for escaping obligations. The wise man has said that the "borrower is servant to the lender," and he ought to be until he returns what he has borrowed. When one has the benefit of another's labor, property, person, skill and all are bound for the equivalent. The ancient Roman and Jewish codes held that a man's life and labor should be bound for his debts. Thus may appear, and sometimes is, severe; but strict justice says, "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to do justly?" "Owe no man anything," if you can help it; but if you do, place what you have at the disposal of your creditor till all is paid.

Good Old Times.

A relic of the "good old times" has been discovered by an old world paper in the shape of a bill of charges submitted by an executioner at Bonn to the authorities of Cologne in 1688. The following are a few of the items contemplated in his estimate: "To quartering by means of four horses, eight thalers; to beheading and burning, eight thalers; to strangling and burning, six thalers; to burning alive, six thalers; to breaking on the wheel alive, eight thalers; to beheading and fastening the body to the wheel, six thalers; to beheading, four thalers; to beheading after cutting off one hand, five thalers; to cutting off a hand or two fingers, one thaler. Tearing with red-hot pinchers, to be paid for at so much a gripe. Drowning or burying alive not being usual in these parts, the executioner will, in the event of such executions being required, ask as much as for beheading or fastening to the wheel—namely, six thalers. To fastening screws on the thumbs and driving the same, one thaler for the first quarter of an hour; for every subsequent quarter of an hour, one thaler. The executioner reserves the right of afterward receiving what may fairly be due to him for his trouble in setting limbs to rights again."

A jury in Iowa recently awarded a locomotive engineer $10,000 damages for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties.

My Dear Wife and Aunt.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated toward my wife and ancient relation.

"My dear," said I to my wife on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She is very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her visit agreeable."

Mrs. —— announced her determination to make herself heard, if in her power.

I then went to John N——, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be in the house at 6 P. M. the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said: "My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Annie (my wife) has, which I forgot to mention before. She is very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I am sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking aloud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—in the window was John N——, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried his relatives that afternoon.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite side was startled, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Hire me, my dear," bawled my aunt; and the windows shook as if with the fever and ague. I looked at the window; John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions.

When I went into the parlor my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his face buried in his handkerchief.

"Did you have a pleasant journey?" suddenly went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a war-whoop, and the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it. When I was in the third story of the building I heard every word.

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me: "How loud your wife talks!"

I told her deaf persons talked loudly, and that my wife being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that she was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly—"Ah, how very loud your aunt talks!"

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do. You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Emitted at their success at being understood, they went it hammer and tongs, till everything on the mantelpiece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking was injurious to my wife. So—"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she, in an unearthly whoop, for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't."

"What!" said aunt, rivaling a railroad whistle at the time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and looking around and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at right angles with his body, rolling from side to side with his fist poked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think from the relative position of our feet and heads and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must inevitably have ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave went to in his endeavor to suppress his risibility had not betrayed our hiding-place.

In rushed my wife and aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I got then I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavors to be respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a groan and a horse laugh that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert.

I know it was wrong, and all that, to tell such a falsehood, but I think that Mrs. Opie herself would have laughed if she had seen Aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

Smart Girl.—During a raid through Florida a bright little girl was found at one house, her parents having skedaddled. She did not know whether the troops were Northern or Southern. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gillmore and Beauregard. "Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander. "I don't know," said she; "they're both mighty smart dogs; but they'll either of 'em sniff eggs if you don't watch 'em." The troops left without ascertaining whether the family of which the girl was a scion were on their side or not.

What is Carlism?

Scribner's has a timely and interesting paper on "Carlism in Spain," which at this juncture of affairs in that unhappy country will commend itself to many readers. The fact is that what are now painfully notorious as the Carlist troubles had their birth no longer ago than March 29, 1830, when Ferdinand VII. caused to be republished, with additional sanctions, the Pragmatics of his father, Carlos IV., in order to remove every obstacle which might be in the way of the succession to the throne of a then expected child, whatever its sex might be. As the child proved to be a daughter, since well known as Isabella II., her birth became the signal for a civil commotion in the interest of Don Carlos Ferdinand's brother, aiming to revive the French Salic law which Philip V. had introduced, and which the Pragmatics had nullified. We have not space to give the writer's rapid but graphic summary of historical events occurring during Ferdinand's lifetime, nor the lucid and interesting record he reproduces, touching the celebrated Salic law itself. But our readers will be glad to look over the following clear statement of the Carlist question proper, and its present position as an element of discord in Spain.

"In a little less than a year thereafter (the reaffirmation of the Pragmatic Sanction), September 29, 1833, Ferdinand died.

"His daughter, Isabella II., was proclaimed Queen of Spain, under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, and immediately thereupon commenced the war of revindication, or of the rival claims to the throne of Spain. Such was the origin of the Carlist party.

"The Don Carlos of that day styled himself Carlos V., as though he were in reality a king, unjustly deprived of his throne. His son, Carlos VI., Count of Montmolin, perpetuated the claim, but died in 1861, without issue, when his brother, Don Juan de Bourbon, inherited his brother's rights, but instead of pursuing them signed an act of abdication at Paris, October 3, 1868, in favor of his son, the Duke of Madrid, who now represents the Carlos interests under the name of Carlos VII.

"As between the opposing claims of the Duke of Madrid and Alphonso, the Prince of Asturias, it seems to us that there can be no question. The right of Alphonso rests upon the ancient and undeniable law of the Spanish monarchy. If it be asserted, in opposition to his claim, that Philip V. changed the old Spanish law and substituted the Salic law, which prevailed in France; with the consent of the Cortes, it may be answered that Carlos IV. and Ferdinand VII. changed the law back again, with the consent of the Cortes, and restored the ancient law of the realm—and their act was surely as valid and effective as that of Philip V. Alphonso is the son of Isabella II. and Francisco d'Assise, Duke of Cadiz, who were married October 10, 1846. The Duke of Cadiz is son of the Infant Francisco de Paula, brother of Ferdinand VII.

"The Duke of Madrid, Carlos VII., the Pretender, Prince of Bourbon and Este, was born at Venice, March 27, 1848, of Don Juan de Bourbon and Donna Beatrix d'Este, Archduchess of Austria. He was educated in the Military Academy of Vienna. In 1867 he married, at Gratz, Styria, the Princess Margarita de Bourbon, daughter of the Duchess of Parma, and niece of Comte de Chambord, the claimant of the French crown, as heir of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon."

Our Advantages.

Had Queen Elizabeth lived in our day, her extravagance would be far more extensive than it really was, I imagine; for the old dame—I beg her pardon, maiden—knew little of real luxury. During her reign, people would not eat meat on Wednesday and Saturday, except in case of sickness, and then a license must be obtained; one object of this prohibition was "the sparing and increase of the flesh victual of the realm." They had eggs, butter, honey and cheese, but almost no vegetables except a coarse sort of beans and peas, the former being sometimes, in case of scarcity, ground with grain for the bread of the poor; but it was so unpalatable that even beggars refused it when there was a possibility of getting anything better. Herbs of all kinds went into the pottage of the poor, which had not always so much as a bone to give it a relish. And those herbs—bitter, often—helped to flavor meats and fish. "Wheaten" bread was scarce, the poorer classes using a combination of bran and meal. The popular drink for men and women was ale. We read that royal Bess consumed her full share of this beverage. Certainly she had no other inducement to become guilty of excess in appetite, and was thus justified in making the most of her privileges, perhaps.

Co-operative Boarding House.

Now Haven has a United Workers' Society, from the annual report of which we get interesting particulars as to their women's boarding-house. In a house which accommodates 18 boarders, and gives an average of 38 restaurant meals weekly, the working force is a matron, a housemaid, a cook, and a woman to wash one day each week. The boarders' washing is done out of the house, and paid for by themselves.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSES.

Salary,	$7 69	Provisions,	$27 00
Wages,	7 00	Fuel,	2 50
Rent,	11 54	Gas and water,	1 85
Incidentals,	3 24		
		Total,	$60 92

FARE GIVEN FOR THIS AMOUNT.

Breakfast—One hot dish, bread and butter, tea or coffee. Dinner—One kind of meat, two vegetables, bread and butter, fruit, or pie, or pudding. Supper—Bread or biscuit and butter, stewed fruit, and sometimes cake, also tea.

A Circuit Court—the longest way home from singing school.

A Model Stock Farm.

How a Long Island Farmer Makes Money at his Business.

Beacon Farm is one of the model farms of America. The farm is occupied by Willian Crozier, and is situated upon an almost insular headland near Northport, Long Island, which is washed upon almost its whole boundary by the waters of Long Island Sound. It consists of a light sandy loam, in some parts being almost wholly sand; its surface is picturesquely rolling, and diversified with hill, dale, and valley, and is covered in large part with such shrubbery and timber as are found upon the sea coast. Six years ago, when Mr. Crozier entered into possession of this farm, it was a neglected wilderness of impoverished barrenness, overgrown with wide hedgerows of rails and tangled bushes, which occupied a considerable portion of its cleared acreage. It furnished precarious subsistence to six cows and one horse, and its farm buildings were mere weather-beaten wrecks useless for shelter. The unsightly and obstructive fences or boundaries of the numerous small fields have been swept away, their sites cleared and grubbed, and the tilled part of the farm has been divided by straight post and board or post and rail fences into six fields of from 60 to 120 acres each.

A rotation of crops suitable to the soiling system of keeping cattle has been adopted, and by the necessary reaction of food upon manure and manure upon food, which results from this system, the farm now keeps abundantly supplied from within its own resources, forty-nine horses, 111 head of cows, bulls, heifers, calves, and oxen; sixty-seven heavy sheep, 150 hogs, and poultry of various kinds in great numbers. This stock, fed in stalls, in which plentiful bedding of leaves, straw, and other litter is used, with the addition of swamp muck spread in the yards and composted with the droppings, together produces over 10,000 loads of manure per annum, all of which is worked over and brought to the finest condition for use upon the corn and root crops, and the meadows. This is the key to Mr. Crozier's success—selling stock and making manure.

The stock is all thoroughbred, the horses are pure Clydesdales (the working and breeding mares weighing 1,600 pounds each) and Morgans. The cows are pure Jerseys and Ayrshires, in nearly equal proportions. The sheep are Cotswolds and Southdowns, the hogs are all the choicest Berkshires, and the poultry are Aylesbury and Rouen ducks; game black Spanish, Buff Cochin, and nondan fowls; bronze turkeys and Bremen and Toulouse geese. All this stock having been bred from the best strains, and with great care and judgment, and being kept in excellent condition and health, are perfect specimens of their several races.

The crops raised last year were 150 acres of grass, 35 of oats, 40 of barley, 12 of wheat, 40 of corn, 10 of fodder-corn, 5 of potatoes, 40 of roots, 6 of cabbages, 6 of vetches or tares, 60 of rye and 10 of rape. Of these crops none are sold, all being consumed upon the farm. The produce sold consists of butter, which brings 75 cents a pound on a yearly contract, wool, pork, which brings 18 cents a pound, occasionally a carcass of beef, and mainly live stock for breeding purposes. The sales from the farm the past year were $18,000, an increase from $13,000 for last year. Stock is shipped from Beacon Farm to every State in the Union and to Canada, and some other foreign countries occasionally. The crops raised are what would be premium crops anywhere. Two hundred and four bushels of ears of corn per acre have been measured off from the field, and thirty-eight tons of mangels, without weighing the heavy and vigorous tops, which all go to make feed. The barley and corn are boiled for the hogs. The corn-fodder and hay are used for winter feed, cut and steamed, with sliced roots, meal, and bran, (the latter purchased) for all the cattle, horses and sheep; for the cabbage, rape, vetches, and rye, are used for the summer feed for cows or for sheep, fed inside of movable hurdles upon the growing crops. The rotation is corn, roots, oats, or barley, rape or other green crops fed off by sheep, and rye or wheat sown with grass seed, of which orchard and timothy are the main varieties, and which are always cut when in blossom.

The plowing upon this farm is probably excelled nowhere. The famed English ploughing is not more accurate in the line, more even in the width, nor more regular in the depth of the furrow than the plowing upon Beacon Farm. The plowing, eight inches deep, is done by Scotch plows or English plows of the Scotch pattern, the harrowing by the chain harrow, also of English pattern; the cultivation by long-tined grubbers, which stir the soil to a depth of twelve inches, and which are of English make. The rollers used to finish the surface when the fields are laid down to grass.

The barns and stables are built in quadrangles, each with a spacious yard in the centre. The main barn is 60 feet by 43, with a basement, in which are a grist mill, circular saw, shafting to run the fodder, hay, and root cutters, which are upon the main floor, and the steam-chest for preparing the food. At a short distance from the barn is the steam-engine, boiler, and tanks. The engine is 20-horse power, and, with the boiler and attached machinery, to which motion is communicated by a wire rope running over the pulleys, cost about $3,000. The cattle-sheds, of which there are two, each 250 feet long, and others of less extent, are furnished with capacious loose boxes for bulls, young stock, or incoming cows, and with stanchions for the milking cows. Two pens, of over 100 feet in length, each with a spacious yard, are provided for the pigs, in which they earn a good portion of their living by working up compost of leaves, muck, etc., with their droppings, into the richest manure.

"I have lost flesh," said a toper to his companion. "No great loss," replied the other, "since you have made it up in spirits."

Items of Interest.

Homeopathy has again been refused admittance to the University of Michigan.

Georgia planters are dividing their acreage nearly equally between cotton and corn.

The amount of grain sealed up on the Erie Canal is 8,000,000 bushels, principally wheat.

An enterprising farmer of Essex county gives a chromo to every purchaser of a load of manure.

Our nervous editor, whenever he gets excited, goes into the composing room—and becomes "composed."

In less than three months more than thirty women have been appointed Postmistresses in the United States.

A well-dressed, able-bodied man astonished people in State street, Boston, on New Year's day by walking up and down with a large placard on his hat bearing the inscription, "I want work."

Before taking praise said a young lady in Chicago indited the request that she be consigned to her narrow home in her silk dress, and that her bracelets should not be removed from her wrists.

The volunteers in Saragossa, Spain, incited by the municipality rose against the Government on Sunday. After fighting eight hours they were defeated with a loss of 200 prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that the law under which the late general election was held is unconstitutional, as the polls were kept open only one day instead of four as provided for by the constitution.

A Green Bay woman whose husband kicks her down stairs every second night, says she likes to look over his old letters commencing with: "My dearest, darling little angel Minnie, heaven alone knows the depth of my love for you."

The free ticket system on railroads has received a severe, if not fatal, blow in the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that "No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers and employes of the company."

The Washington Home, of Boston, for the treatment of drunkenness as a disease, has moved into a fine new building, erected on Waltham street, at a cost of $100,000. The Home has been open for sixteen years, during which time, the last report says, 4,210 patients have been treated, one-third of whom have been permanently cured, and the remainder have been greatly improved.

General sympathy was elicited some two weeks ago in favor of the express agent at Franklin, Ky., when the telegraph announced that he had had his face terribly cut, his skull mashed, and his safe robbed, by parties unknown. It now appears that Wood himself took the money from the safe, and then, to allay suspicion, cut his gums with a knife to produce blood and disfigure his mouth, and then knocked his head against the corner of a counter to produce the "mashed skull" result.

Tweed in his Prison.

A New York *Sun* reporter who visited Wm. M. Tweed in his prison at Blackwell's Island, says: While standing in the corridor of one of the wings the cell occupied by Tweed when he arrived in the place was pointed out by the Warden. While glancing up and down the long corridor the reporter saw a large form emerging from a cell. Keeper MacDonald was with the man. The reporter had a full view of him. It was William M. Tweed. He walked quickly along the balcony and recognized the reporter. His face was flushed, and he seemed much fleshier than when he first became an inmate of the institution. It was evident, however, that his mental anguish is great, and that he feels his degradation terribly. His hair is very short and his face smooth. He wore brown pantaloons, vest, and short coat, but with the disguise which would be complete in many others, no one who had ever seen him would have failed to recognize the man who once carried New York in his pocket. He hurried up the staircase to the hospital. He had been visiting a sick convict in his cell and administering medicine to him.

Dr. Partridge, who is in charge of the prison hospital, has never seen a more faithful orderly in the place than Tweed. The ex-Boss arises at six o'clock every morning and attends to the wants of his patients. There are seventeen convicts on the sick list in the hospital. Those who are able to sit up eat at the same table with Tweed and the head orderly. Tweed has a place at the head of the table and his superior officer at the foot. All fare alike, and the wealthy orderly never complains. He is as much in earnest and as thorough in his work as he was in other and brighter days when he was Tammany's chieftain, and none of the sufferers in his care are neglected by him. It is astonishing, the keepers say, to see how active he is. When a convict is carried in with a crushed foot or injured in any way Tweed loses no time in attending to him. He carries a little book which contains the names of the patients and the physician's instructions about the time when medicine must be given them or when a bandage or plaster should be removed and others applied. Thus "John Smith, two pills every two hours," is never forgotten, and Tweed's usefulness is apparent to all. Some think he works so industriously to kill time, but he seems to take a wonderful interest in every one in the hospital, and frequently in the middle of the night arises to attend to the wants of a poor, suffering wretch.

As the army of prisoners in the corridors sat closely together at the narrow wooden tables eating their first meat beef, soup, and bread, William M. Tweed, whose saddened countenance plainly showed his misery, took his seat at the head of the plain table in the hospital, and tried to look cheerful as he and his fellow suffering convicts ate their scanty meal.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, : : : : : EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly published if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But the Publisher, until during the present management, particular paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anon. communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Business advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion. Five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, Ten Dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

The Chief Justiceship.

Probably there is no office under the government more honored than that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is therefore not surprising that the press of the country should watch with zealous care the selection of a successor to the late Chief Justice Chase. President Grant has made three nominations to that office. In the first two he was extremely unfortunate; but in the third and last he has fully met the wishes of the people and the requirements of the high office.—The first nomination, Attorney-General Williams, was very distasteful to the country at large, from the belief that he did not possess that purity of character and high attainment necessary to do honor to the high office. His faults were undoubtedly highly exaggerated, yet he was forced by public sentiment to decline the nomination. The second choice was worse than the first. Gen. Cushing is a man of great legal attainments and long experience as a practitioner before the Supreme Court, and his nomination was at first looked upon favorably. But a closer investigation of his record proved him to have been a political tumbler, an original secessionist, and a secret communication with the enemy during the late war, and the President hastened to withdraw his name. But the third nomination is, as far as we can learn, one that will give general satisfaction, and will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Senate. It is Mr. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio. He first gained public prominence by his services at the Geneva arbitration, where he was associated as counsel with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cushing. He is now President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, which body received the news of his nomination with the greatest enthusiasm. He is a republican, but has never been an active politician, devoting himself almost entirely to his profession. His nomination is a surprise to the country, but it is no mortification.

The Miner's Strike

The strike of the Miners in the anthracite coal regions is assuming serious proportions. The operators undertook to force a reduction of wages upon the men, and the consequences an extensive cessation of labor. The Miners Benevolent Association is probably the largest and most powerful labor association in the world. It controls the Miners throughout the entire anthracite region, and is in turn governed with almost despotic power by an Executive Committee having its headquarters at Pottsville. This Association supports a newspaper devoted to the interests of labor, on which paper we were honored last summer with the position of editor *pro tem*, for a few weeks during the absence of the regular editor. The Executive Committee met last Saturday and unanimously rejected the proposition of the operators. The Pottsville *Daily Standard* says there is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region, and that unless the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken, the cessation of labor will be protracted.

Few persons outside of the mining districts are well acquainted with the actual difficulty between the coal operators and the employees, only that in a general way it is an attempted reduction of wages. In 1869 an equitable *basis* was agreed to in Schuylkill county to secure a uniformity of wages with the price of coal. The minimum was fixed at $2,00 per ton, and wages to miners $14,00 per week. If coal advanced the wages were to be advanced five per cent. for each advance of twenty-five cents per ton in the price of coal, but if coal went below $2,00 per ton there was to be no reduction in wages. In 1870 the operators determined to have the basis work both ways, that wages should fall as well as raise with the price of coal. A long strike was the result, ending with a partial success for the operators. In 1871 the same difficulty in adjusting wages was encountered, which was settled by arbitration, Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, being the umpire. In 1872 and 1873 the basis was fixed at $2 50 per ton and no serious difficulty experienced. The point in dispute at the present time is that the operators offer to pay wages at the $2,50 basis, but claim that as the men share in all advances above that they should also bear an equal percentage of reduction in wages as coal falls below that until it reaches $2,25 per ton, which shall be the minimum. The men contend that it does not afford them sufficient compensation for their laborious and dangerous work, and that it is in the power of the companies to obtain such prices for coal as will yield them a fair profit and enable them to pay better wages. The men are well organized, have a full treasury, and are determined not to yield one inch of what they consider their rights. The operators, on the other hand, are equally determined.

The Salary Bill.

The country will at last rest in quiet that this great stumbling block to legislative work is removed by the prompt passage of the Senate bill by the House. If we recollect rightly, all the objections which were made against the first bill are fairly met and obviated by the new bill. This is the text of the bill:

An act repealing the increase in the salaries of members of Congress and other officers.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874," as provides for the increase of the compensation of public officers and employees, whether members of Congress, delegates or others, except the President of the United States and the Justices of the Supreme Court, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the salaries, compensation and allowances of all such persons, except as aforesaid, shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act;

Provided, That mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the XLIII Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the XLII Congress in excess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which having been drawn, have been returned in form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, and are declared to be the moneys of the United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated, as aforesaid.

The Bankrupt Law.

The general sentiment among the business men of the country appears to be adverse to a total repeal of the Bankrupt law, but decidedly in favor of materially changing the same. It is said that four-fifths of the memorials with which Congress is overwhelmed are from boards of trade and prominent merchants and manufacturers, protesting against a total repeal of the law, but urging amendments to it. The National Board of Trade, in session at Baltimore last week, sent a petition to Congress pointing out specific changes which it deemed desirable sho'd be made in the law, and asking to have the act of 1867 revised by a general commission, to consist of the Attorney General of the United States and seven business men, to be selected with reference to their especial fitness for the task. If public opinion is as potent in this case as it has proved itself to be in several others recently, it may be accepted as a settled fact that the bankrupt law will not be repealed, but that it will undergo very material modification.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE TEXAS MUDDLE.—It will be gratifying to the country to know that neither Grant or the Attorney General feel disposed to interfere the power of the general government in the local affairs of Texas, notwithstanding the urgent calls of Gov. Davis. In response to his last call upon the President for military assistance to enable him to retain his gubernatorial seat, he received a flat refusal.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	4:07 a m
Through Mail	9:40 p m
Local Freight	9:46 a m
Buffalo Local Freight	9:30 a m
Through Freight	12:27 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Accommodation	11:20 a m
Night Express	6:24 p m
Local Freight	2:30 p m
Port Allegany Local	3:26 p m
Through Freight	12:12 p m

— The Cuba Herald is the best local newspaper among our exchanges.

— Hon. C. S. Jones has our thanks for some valuable public documents.

— Rev. S. D. Morris favored our citizens with two of his usually eloquent discourses last Sunday morning and evening.

— We have received a thrilling local item from Harrisburg, but for prudential reasons its publication is suppressed.

To Lumbermen.

Cash prices will be paid for Ash, Cherry, Whitewood and Cucumber lumber by L. W. Crawford, Alton, McKean Co., Pa.

— There will be a donation party for the benefit of Rev. H. Peck, this (Thursday) evening, at the residence of T. C. Wainman, Smethport.

—We hear that the advanced scholars of the Smethport school have a well organized Lyceum, and hold weekly sessions. Their meetings are very pleasant.

— Owing to sudden sickness Bishop Spalding was unable to reach here last Thursday evening, and the rite of confirmation was postponed until Tuesday evening of this week.

— Steady work at fair prices, with prompt payments in cash can be had by fifteen or twenty men willing to earn their money, by calling upon L. W. Crawford, at Lafayette.

— We have engaged Mr. D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) to dish up New York news and gossip, for the benefit of our readers. His first letter will be found on the third page of this paper.

— The new artistically painted curtains to the billiard saloon look well from the outside, and show that George is determined to make his saloon an attractive resort for the cultivated and refined.

— The Elk Advocate and the Democrat are trying their hands at abusing one another by the half column. They draw it rather mild and very weak so far, but probably haven't got themselves down to business yet.

— Postmaster Armstrong, of this place, counted and packed for shipment the other day $64 58 in pennies, five-cent and two-cent pieces, that had been accumulating in his office for months. It's no wonder that money is scarce.

— We understand that Rev. Chas. Diffin has been settled as pastor of the Baptist church of this place. This church has for a long time needed a settled pastor, and we are pleased to hear that they are furnished with regular preaching.

— S. S. Hackett, of the Emporium Independent, has brought suit against C. B. Gould, of the Cameron Press, for libel.—We know little of the points of the case, and will not hazard an opinion; but believe good sense would prompt a withdrawal of the suit.

—The Elk Democrat tells a large sized story of a hunter in that county who, during a hunting career of thirty-eight years has killed on an average no less than one hundred deer each year. His name is Nelson Gardner.

Religious.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. J. L. Rusbridge has so far recovered his health as to warrant us in announcing that he will occupy his pulpit on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—True Nobility.

—Smethport is not a very large town, and is nine miles from railroad, yet an express office was established here the 5th of last February, and up to the first of this month had done a business of between eight and nine hundred dollars. Not so much as some places, but pretty good for Smethport.

EPISCOPAL SOCIAL.—This week's entertainment will be held at the residence of Delano R. Hamlin, Esq., on Friday evening. The new feature of interest will be select reading by Mrs. Henry King, after which the auction sales will be continued which were commenced two weeks ago, as there remains on hand a few articles, such as oil paintings, fashion plates, and the like.

— We have received from the publishers, Gebbie & Barrie, Philadelphia, a pamphlet entitled "The Constitutional Convention; with some remarks on the late opinion of the Supreme Court." The author is William Meredith, Esq., son of the lamented first President of the Convention. It is a valuable legal document. Send 25 cents to the publishers and get a copy.

BOOK-BINDING.—A book that is worth reading, and consequently read a great deal, is sure to become defaced and disfigured in its binding, while the inside pages are as good as new. It is good economy to have such books re-bound, if it can be done at a reasonable rate. People who subscribe for and enjoy reading the first class monthly magazines are very foolish to allow the numbers to become scattered and lost when at a trifling expense they can have them bound in beautiful and enduring volumes. We make a practice of having our monthly magazines that we prize bound each year, and a few day ago received from our binder last years Scribner's magazine, bound in two volumes, and now consider them worth more than ever. Mr. J. L. Chichester, 194 and 196 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., is our binder, and we can confidently recommend him. He has also furnished us a mammoth Subscription Book, which for beauty and finish cannot be beaten by any blank book manufacturer. Orders sent by mail or left at this office will receive prompt attention.

Lyceum.

A larger attendance was observed at the meeting of the Lyceum last Saturday evening than at any previous meeting during the present season. The entire programme was performed excepting the debate, which resembled the handle of a jug—all on one side. The address by S. W. Smith was an excellent production, and fully met our highest expectations. The select reading was well done, and highly appreciated by the audience, as was the short but exciting discussion between the greater and lesser lights of the Smethport bar. We await with interest the forthcoming intellectual tilt of the legal fraternity, when they will all be fully "prepared" to "meet" each other in battle array. The following is the programme for Saturday evening:

Select Reading } Alice Corwin, Ella Oviatt, and S. W. Smith.

Five-minute Speeches } W. Y. McCoy, T. L. Sartwell, H. H. Hamlin.

Fifteen-minute Speech—J. C. Backus.

Fifteen minutes to asking and answering questions.

Question for Debate—

RESOLVED, That it is necessary for the laboring men of all classes to form associations to protect themselves from the encroachments of capital; and that it is the duty of our legislators to protect and forward the interests of American labor by proper legislation.

Chief disputants—H. F Barbour, affirmative; J. T. Reilly, negative.

Begging Extraordinary.

The most remarkable canvass in the way of raising money for a good cause that we have ever had occasion to chronicle occurred at the dedication of the new Methodist church in Salamanca several days ago. Salamanca is by no means a wealthy town, being composed almost entirely of laboring men. And we should judge from all accounts that it was not a very moral town, it being reported that there are no less than twenty-four rumholes in the place. Nevertheless, a small but earnest band of Methodists there determined last July to build a church to cost $5,000. After a great deal of trouble the church was ready for dedication, with a debt upon it of $3,500. Rev. B. J. Ives, D. D., of Auburn, N. Y., was engaged to conduct the dedicatory services. After an eloquent sermon, he informed the audience that the amount of indebtedness must be raised before the formal dedication ceremonies could take place, and went to work. After a four hours' siege he had secured pledged $4,500,—$1,000 more than was needed to pay the debt.—There were seven $200 subscriptions, fifteen $100, twenty $50, and the balance in smaller sums. And that in Salamanca!

— In looking over the Auditor General's report, among the expenditures of the Commonwealth we find a list of the amounts paid the several newspapers of the State for the publication of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution. A short study of this part of the report is both amusing and instructive. This proposed amendment was published by sixty-five Newspapers, and cost the State $7,250, or for its publication. Out of that amount five of the these papers got $5,000. The balance was divided among the other sixty in greater or less proportion according to their capacity for charging. The proposed Amendment occupied a space of about four inches and was published three months. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph charged $1,125,-00 for publishing it, and the Montrose Democrat $7; the Harrisburg Telegraph $500 and the McKean Miner $15; the Pottsville Standard (a daily) $30, and the Potter Journal (a very conscientious and honorable weekly) $30; the Philadelphia North American $1,120,20, and the York Gazette $6,56; the Philadelphia Frie Presse $1000 and the Cameron Press $20. The Miner charged its regular rates, the same as to a private advertiser, and possibly all the other papers did. But we don't care to be obliged to order any legal advertising in Philadelphia or Potter County, if they only charged regular rates.

P. N. Y. & P. R. R.

The financial condition of the above road speaks volumes to the credit of its management. We understand that over one hundred thousand dollars of maturing interest was paid upon its bonds last month and the receipts for passenger traffic alone exceeds $3,000 per week. With this showing, this road surely has a bright prospect before it, as the opening up and improving of the country through which it passes and the growing knowledge of the fact that it furnishes the most direct communication to all points south, will continue to increase its traffic. Much of the success of the road is due to natural causes, but more to the labors of Superintendent Yeomans and Secretary and Treasurer H. L. Lyman. Their unvarying kindness and courtesy toward all have secured thousands of friends and an immense and increasing business for the road.

School Meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Smethport school district, last Saturday afternoon, Messrs. C. M. Smith, E. C. Corwin, Seth Gifford, Dan't Forsyth, and Hugh Glenn were appointed as committee to examine into the condition of the present school building, and report at the next meeting. Board adjourned to meet this (Thursday) evening at the drugstore of McCoy & Reilly, at which meeting all interested in the building of a new school house, pro or con, are invited to be present.

BARBOUR, of the McKean MINER, is the handsomest man in Northern Pensylvania. —Cameron PRESS.]

Gould evidently wants another libel suit on his hands. A few more such libellous paragraphs as the above, and we will tackle him—after Hackett gets through with him. Call us a villain, a liar and a fool, as much as you please; but don't, for Heaven's sake, call us handsome.

— "Lives there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer? Yes, there are some I know full well who never such a tale could tell, but they, I fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter."

Olean Items.

From our regular Correspondent.

—We were mistaken in our last, in locating the suicide of the boy in Cuba. It should have been Wellsville, but gave it you as we heard it. The boy's name was Eugene Hill and according to all accounts both the boy and his sister had been subjected to inhuman and almost incredible cruelties at the hands of an unnatural father; kicks, blows and unmerciful whippings being the penalties inflicted for every trivial offense. Sunday, the 14th inst. Johnson and wife went to a neighbor's leaving the children at home, and telling Eugene to water the horses. When upon his return home sometime later he discovered that the horses had not been watered he commenced beating the boy in a most brutal manner, wearied with torturing the child, he left again. Soon after, the child went to the barn. Some time after wondering at his long absence the girl followed and discovered Eugene hanging to a beam—dead; too frightened to leave, she stayed until the parents returned when her screams attracted the attention of the father who soon arrived. And now comes the most incredible part of all. Would to God it might not be true! After sending the girl to the house he did up his chores, shut up the barn, and leaving the boy hanging, went to bed. Next morning he quietly and unconcernedly informed the neighbors of the tragedy and they, MONTHS HOURS AFTER THE SUICIDE, cut down, laid out and buried the lifeless body of the child. The name of the man is William Johnson. Our criminal codes are sadly defective if the heaviest penalty is not inflicted for such an inhuman offence.

Wednesday evening, February 4th proximo, Fountain Hose Co. No. 1 will give a grand ball at the Town Hall. A joyous old time is expected and a crowd is desired, as the proceeds are to be used to equip the Hose Company, and assist to place them in figuting trim. Success to the Hose boys; they display more public spirit than all the rest of the town. Come one, come all; and thou far off McKeant come and partake and—shake the light fantastic.

Another hotel change. P. E. Stone & Co. make their exit, as Hugh Morton, late conductor on the B. N Y. & P. R. R., makes his entrance. Hugh is an old hand at the business and knows just how to run a hotel that can't be beat. We do not know any of the circumstances that led to the retirement of Messrs. Stone, but we know Hugh will make a good landlord unless he has forgotten his old trick of makguests feel at home, and we don't worry about that.

OBITER DICTA.

OLEAN, Jan. 19, 1874.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1874.

ED. MINER:—Harrisburg is dull this winter so far. Many and great changes are to be seen here. The LOBBYIST or THIRD HOUSE,—the great rush of strangers and politicians who were here to get printed bills through, are not seen; their places are vacant, and the Capitol building that has been filled heretofore with the gay and festive throng, seems now almost like a deserted castle. Members hardly know what to do under the new order of things. Last year at this time over two hundred bills had been introduced into the Legislature, Tu us far this winter, only five or six have been introduced, and not a single one passed. There is a bill now before the House in regard to local legislation, and as soon as passed I will send you a copy.

Yours, &c., C. K.

CERES, PA., Jan. 15, 1874.

ED. MINER.—As I feel it my duty, when circumstances require it, to protect the people from insult and the church from injury and stigma; and trusting that you feel this to be, in part at least, your mission, will you, if you please, publish the following notice:

Mr. F. W. Cook is reported as going from place to place preaching and representing himself as a minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. He sustained that relation until the 5th of last September, when he withdrew to evade an investigation of a charge of immorality. He refuses to give up his ordination papers, but he sustains no relation to our church whatever. He has been a source of damage and trouble to the church for the past eight years. I consider him a bad man and altogether unworthy of christian confidence

Rev. A. PECKHAM,
P. E. of Buffalo Dist. Erie Annual Con.

— The Cuba Herald says most truly:—"There is no more vicious, worthless sin in the world than gossip. It does no one good, makes every one feel hateful and ugly, keeps up dissension and discord, and plays the mischief generally." That the foregoing is true, and a very mild indictment at that, no one can deny. In our opinion, the gossip, man or woman, who escapes a violent death, fails to meet his or her just reward. Murder is a crime, drunkenness is a debasing sin, licentiousness is a polluting evil; but to pick up, magnify and spread abroad the weaknesses and failings of your neighbors is all this and more—it is an inhumanity unworthy of a barbarian, an abomination in the sight of the Lord, and a stench in the nostrils of His creatures.

— From the Auditor General's report for 1873 we glean the following facts of interest:

Of the tax on personal property. McKean paid $293 11. Of the tax on writs, wills and deeds, the Prothonotary of McKean paid $721 81. For tavern licenses, retailers, circuses and saloons, the Treasurer of the county paid to the State $506 33. The amount paid the county for the support of common schools last year was $1,546 56.

THE OYSTERS.—It is well known by all lovers of oysters that those put up in tubs are far superior in quality to the canned ones. McCoy & Reilly have now on hand some of the finest tub oysters ever brought into this place, unexcelled this side of Baltimore. They do not propose to keep a large stock, and parties must speak quick for them.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.) Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,
OLEAN, N. Y.,
Practical Jeweler and Dealer in
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,
and a full stock of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE CELEBRATED
Shaffhausen Spectacles.
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
carefully repaired and warranted.
ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.
The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

BUFFALO CARDS.

P. BECKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AN DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, Etc., Etc.
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS A
MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

Myron A. Dodge.
Notary Public and Claim Agent,
Olean, N. Y.
Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.
Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.
Office with W. H. Reynolds.

J. L. Chichester,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Ruling, Printing, & Binding,
Executed in the best manner.
Nos. 194 & 196 Washington St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Merchants Hotel,
Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO. wants Rigid and energetic Agents in this County. The "VICTOR" is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine with Self-setting Needle, best finished & most perfect machine offered. An increase of over 500 per cent. on sales of 1872 over 1873. For Terms, &c., Address VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO. 1227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains *Vegetable Ingredients of Unlimited Value* combined with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the weak and debilitated and rapidly restore equilibrium. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and causes the food to digest, rousing the Digestive and Assimilative organs. It is a Superior Tonic, restores the appetite and strengthens the system for Persons in the Decline, Sick or Sleepless, Grieved or Kidney diseases, diseases of the Urinary Organs, Manhood or any Other Complaint it has no equal. It effectually cures all Diseases of the STOMACH and LUNGS, and has been pronounced by Physicians for Asthma and Bronchitis. TRY IT.

Sold by McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

1874.

THE
PITTSBURGH EVENING TELEGRAPH
Best Newspaper
IN
PENNSYLVANIA.

Contains more Telegraph, Local and General news than any paper in the State. As A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, the Evening TELEGRAPH will continue to lead the coming year. Its well known excellence of character in the past will be maintained in the future. It will continue to advocate the cause of the People, without reference to individual interests, and will reprobate all semblance of demagoguery, in whatever quarter it may appear.

The TELEGRAPH will maintain its political independence of all partisan "rings", and at the same time will advocate the principles of the Republican party and support its nominees when they are deserving of support.

The TELEGRAPH will continue in the future, as in the past, to excel in the quantity and quality of its LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, care being taken to exclude everything of an objectionable character.

The TELEGRAPH will be unequalled in the City of Pittsburgh the present season in the matter of FULL AND RELIABLE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, as we have now regular correspondents stationed at Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati, and special correspondents elsewhere. This feature of the TELEGRAPH will be unequalled, and will commend it to all who want the news fresh and trustworthy.

The TELEGRAPH will continue to maintain its excellent reputation in a LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC way, and in the quality and amount of selected miscellany will not be surpassed by any journal anywhere. In the matter of IMPORTANT AND LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, our arrangements are such that we cannot be equalled by any cotemporary in this section, or surpassed by our cotemporaries nearer the Eastern news centers.

In a word, the TELEGRAPH the present year, 1874, will aim to be among THE FOREMOST JOURNALS OF THE COUNTRY, to which end neither pains nor expense will be spared by the publishers.

The Full and Reliable Market Reports of the EVENING TELEGRAPH make it especially interesting to merchants doing business with Pittsburgh, as its reports are fully Twelve Hours in advance of the morning papers that are printed here, and unequalled by them.

Subscription price Eight Dollars per annum. Single Copies Three Cents. Served by agents at Fifteen Cents per week.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

Specimen copies will be forwarded at any time to applicants.

Address, EVENING TELEGRAPH, 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that I now, henceforth and forever,

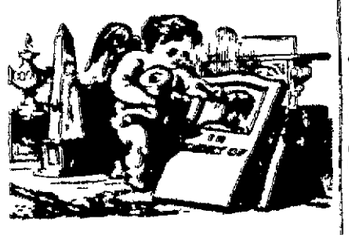
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A D 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description also Stone Work for buildings and side walks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11-8 ma

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately operated on Dr. Duncan Dick about Ben Samuel Wood. Our Lawyers, Mather Chas consolidates they cannot be too remedy, but that a patient of his had taken ill a few hours before to collect. On being informed this several installations were made and sold by the agents to bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Out of Scandal need from coming into contact.

Physicians who cause prescribe the Capsules will consolidate and so the use, for they combine the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

Dundas, Dick & Co. are more Oil of Sandalwood in their manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why they prove cold to cost cheaper in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is first approved by every other remedy, as any capsules easily taking prejudice to an article is made and purchase same in six or eight days—from no other medicine can this result be had.

Dick's soft capsules solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nauseous and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to distract them, if not loathing, the good effects of many valuable medicines.

Dick capsules are put up in the full and most boxes likely to use it, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

NB. These were the only Capsules and received the first Prize Exposition.

Send for circular to 36 Wooster St. cor. New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

General Agency 130 Nassau Street, New York.

X 1-1

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LEET & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."

WHEN THE LOT

Wood Sewing Machine.

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling. I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Wood* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 12, 1873.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTA—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAY—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIA—Plain calico backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular. [Pat ent backs, various colors and designs.]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
MT. VERNONS—Extra fine, two-color patterns
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price List on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E. MAUGER,

126 to 132 Reade street, New York.

11 4

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, Liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use, and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. These pills, being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and preserve their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without inconvenience to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor, and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headaches, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continued freely, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often feels that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE PRESENT TERM OF THE SMETHPORT GRADED SCHOOL will close March 12, 1874.

The next term will open the 20th of March, 1874.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 110 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son, Proprietors.

J. H. Perry, Clerk, (formerly of the Tift House.)

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of the late Rouland Burdick, late of the borough of Smethport, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

W. G. OVIATT, Executor.
MARY A. BURDICK, Executrix.

Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.30 a. m Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35, Larrabees 11.30, Port Allegany 11.53, Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the N. Y. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p. m, for local points on the P & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.37 Larrabees 7.16, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.10, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close connections with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.40, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.35, Buffalo 1.50 p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.15, Larrabees 2.45, Olean 4.50, Buffalo 9.05 p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J.D. VESHA PS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows.

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves	Phila	12.55 p. m
" " "	Renovo	11.45 p. m
" " arr. at	Emporium	1.45 a. m
" " "	Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Phila	10.20 p. m
" " "	Renovo	10.15 a. m
" " "	Emporium	12.30 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	1.27 p. m
" " arr. at	Erie	7 40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves	Renovo	2.15 p. m
" " "	Emporium	5.05 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	6.01 p. m
" " arr at	Kane	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves	Buffalo	2 30 p m
" " "	Emporium	8.35 p. m
" " "	Renovo	10 30 p. m
" " arr. at	Phila	6.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	9.15 a. m
" " "	St. Marys	3.30 p.m
" " "	Emporium	4.20 p. m
" " "	Renovo	7.05 p. m
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	6 00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves	Kane	9.50 a. m
" " "	" St. Marys	9.22 a. m
" " "	" Emporium	10.25 a. m
" " arr. at	Renova	12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

24:611

DO NOT DELAY,

BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

FOR

YOUR COUNTY PAPER,

THE M'KEAN MINER!

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Grossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 ENGLEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Bartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession [illegible] Ford Building Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdevant.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa, Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.

Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Pa. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A two seated, well finished cutter, with thills and pole. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of

CARL SASSE.

Caution.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, LOVENE FOSTER, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contraction after this date.

DAVID E. FOSTER.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 12, 1874.—12-4t

Notice.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHILdren of widow Mary E Prosser, entitling them to the benefits of the laws granting educational privileges to soldier's orphans, is in the hands of the Representative from Potter and McKean counties, and will be presented at the present session of the Legislature.

12-4t

Notice.

A Petition has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean & Potter counties from the citizens of Sergeant tp, McKean Co. praying the repeal of a State Road act through the counties of McKean, Elk & Forest, as regards the tax imposed upon the citizens of Sergeant township for the building of said road.

10-4t

Notice:

WHEREAS, on or about the 3d day of September 1873, my wife, Hannah M. Swan, left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any one from keeping, harboring or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contraction from and after this date.

S. H. SWAN.

Allegany Bridge Jan 3, 1874.

OLEAN HOUSE.

P. E. Stone & Co., Prop's.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

Our New York Letter.

THE WEATHER—SHERIFF BRENNAN'S TROUBLE—THE WORKING MEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

THE WEATHER—STREET CLEANING.

Drizzle, drizzle, pour, pour. These four words express accurately the weather that the city has been favored for a week. A steady soaking, pouring rain—a rain that kept the gutters full, and the streets swimming, made New York the most uncomfortable place in the world. The fashionable promenaders were deserted, the trade palaces were empty, and the pretty clerks who part their hair in the middle, had nothing to do but to flatten their sweet noses against the damp panes, looking and longing for the buyer who came not. But the fierce rain was a good thing for New York, for it cleaned the streets. The streets are only cleaned by the rain. The city pays an enormous sum every month for street cleaning, but none of it is ever done. The contractors appear promptly the first of each month, draw their money, and go their way joyfully, and the city swims in filth, till a great rain washes it out into the rivers.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S TROUBLE.

The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present toad under the legal harrow. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most exquisite jokes of the season. A mere mention of it was sufficient to produce loud guffaws, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the Sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many jocose winks and much hilarious ribpunching. Brennan was the hero of the rum-mills, and was the especial admiration of every broken-nosed ruffian in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for behold you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting his prisoner to escape, and fined him $250, and, in addition, sent him to jail for thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out he would be subjected to a criminal prosecution for conniving at Genet's escape, which opens the cheerful prospect of Sing Sing to him.

BUSINESS

is improving rapidly. All the banking houses that were not rotten have resumed; money is accumulating and the wheels are revolving with something like their old rapidity.—It transpires that the great financiers who went down in the late financial storm, are not down as much as was thought. It has been published far and wide that Vanderbilt had lost $20,000,000, and was crippled. It is true he would have lost a large sum, probably not as much as that, but enough to have hurt him, had he not absolutely *owned* all the stocks he held. Owning them, their going up or down made no difference to him. But the old fox did a very brilliant thing. He not only held on to all that he had, but when prices struck bottom (and he knew when the bottom was struck), he commenced buying all that offered. The rise on the stocks he bought when they were at the lowest, will make good all his losses, and eventually leave him a large balance.—Drew is damaged somewhat, but he managed, as the old fellow always does, to shove the loss upon others.

Whenever he is loaded down with a stock that is certain to go down, he immediately goes to his nearest friends, and confidentially advises them to buy that particular stock, assuring them that a rise in it is certain. Then Daniel straightway sells all that he has of it and goes his way rejoicing.

Jay Gould is, however, a gone case. It is usual for such men to have something laid away, and Gould had it; but in making his fight this time, he threw all his reserve in, and it was eaten up.—Gould is to day a poor man, but he will come up. There are too many opportunities for such men in New York.

THE WORKING MEN

are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demand being that the city shall give them labor or bread.—Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement has excited but very little attention. "The hard-handed laborers," who belch forth torrents of red-hot indignation over the wrongs of the laboring men are old acquaintences. They are the red-nosed patriots who never did a stroke of work in their lives, who make a precarious living by gab, and who are ready to espouse any "cause" that will furnish them whiskey and bread—particularly whiskey. They can get on very well without bread.—These fellows are urging their "fellow-laborers" to take by the strong hand what they want. They stigmatize the holding of property as a crime, and hold up as an enemy to mankind any man who wears a clean shirt.

These are the fellows who do the striking for Tammany. They would strike against Tammany just as readily if it would pay better. I never see one of them without thanking Heaven that capital punishment has not been abolished in this State.

While labor is scarce in New York, at this time, the real laboring men have work—enough at least to live upon. No man who can work and will work is without something to do. Your excrescences, and your merely ornamental men, are at a discount, and are having a hard time of it. It is well. If they should all starve the world would be better for it.

At present writing the sun is out, and the air is as a balmy as a June morning. It is a deliciously queer day for this latitude. PIETRO.

Bucktail Reminiscences.

An Interesting Letter.

CERES, PA., Jan. 15, 1874.

ED. MINER:—In looking over an old correspondence the other day I found the following account of the battle of Drainsville, Va., fought by the 1st Penna. Rifles (Bucktails) on the 20th of December, 1861. As a reminiscence of the war it may interest some of your readers; should it prove so I may send more at a future time.

Yours, truly,

FRANK KING.

BUCKTAIL CITY, VA. Dec. 26, 1861.

Last Friday morning we (1st Rifles) were drummed out by four o'clock, and eating breakfast and otherwise making ready, commenced our march at five o'clock and were pretty well on the road before daylight. On the road to Drainsville, we plodded along at a pretty good pace, being out as we supposed and indeed as was at first intended on a foraging expedition. At 11 o'clock, and very near Drainsville we expected a movement for we pulled down a fence and were marched into a ploughed field; but it seemed to end in *smoke* for the Colonel (Kane) led us on through a wood into another road; we marched here about a mile and stayed about fifteen minutes near a house from which we took a Secesh prisoner, and then countermarched. As we came in sight of the Drainsville road we heard the report of a musket and commenced to "double quick." We were drawn up in line opposite a brick house on a barren piece of ground and we here caught sight of a body of Rebel infantry who were firing on our troops. I saw one man who had been shot through the neck and the blood was running down his coat; this awakened me to a sense of my situation and a very queer sensation ran through me. We were marched up to the house and ordered to lay down. Lieut. Bruce Rice and a handful of men occupied the house and fired on the Rebels from the chamber windows. The house lay between us and the Rebels, so that they supposed we were all inside and kept up a fire of shot and shell at it, but almost all went over.—Here while laying on the ground I regained my selfcomposure and what little fear had gained possession of me, left entirely. I lay with a perfect indifference as to my fate, with balls and shells whistling over our heads, one of which cut a limb off a tree very close by us; I was even surprised at my own coolness. Col. Kane, (now Major General) proved a very *tiger*, for he kept talking to us and would laugh when a ball struck any where around without hurting anybody. Finally our artillery was brought to bear, and then the noise! I never heard sweeter music in my life than when our battery was firing her 12 and 24 pounders. In about half an hour Col. Kane told us that we had now the opportunity we had been so long looking for and says he "shall we give them a *little* licking and let them go! or shall we give them a big licking! Shall it be a *big licking!*" Then we answered altogether and with a full determination "Yes!" Then, says he rise and charge!" Up we got and going but a few rods he pointed with his finger and says he "see that officer with a red cap, do not let him escape." I will not undertake to say how many guns were fired at him. We stayed there about thirty minutes loading our pieces while laying on our backs and standing to fire, dropping immediately. I fired six rounds and my haversack and canteen bothering me while loading I threw them off and in consequence lost them.—The Rebels soon ceased to return our fire so we were ordered to charge bayonets and take their battery. The enemy had been concealed in a wood all this time so we could not see them. However, we charged till we got into the edge of the wood and then we halted for quite a little spell. Col. Kane here remarked "Gentlemen, Soldiers! I am a merciful man, I never kill a spider nor a fly, but when I say give no quarters and do this way, (here he pushed forward his right hand as if thrusting) you may know that it means something and that you do it for your country." We then were ordered to charge! but the woods were very thick so we had to go slow and the line was necessarily very uneven, we kept on about a mile and then halted. Here orders came for us to turn back, which the Col. was very loth to do and plead hard that we might continue the pursuit, but the orders were peremptory and back we went. When we got to the road it was just sunset, but we had to wait for the dead and wounded to be properly cared for, some were put in ambulances and others carried on stretchers. When we first began to fire Col Kane was wounded in the face with buckshot.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Keep a Cow.

People generally believe that there is but one kind of cow's milk, always supposing there is no adulteration, but no mistake can be greater. The milk sold from wagons has the following characteristics: It is of uncertain quality, and it is almost always poor on account of the feed, such as bran, steamed hay, and brewers' grains. It is injured during the journey from the farm or by the various transits to the consumer, and it rapidly changes. Many of the cows are unhealthy; little care is taken by those who milk to secure perfectly clean milk, and the odors of the barn-yard and stable where many cows are kept, where personal supervision as to details is impossible, impart a bad flavor to the milk. Such milk is certainly unfit for infants. All this is said on the supposition that there is no kind of adulteration. Condensed milk is not open to some of these evils. There is really no way for families to get good milk, but to keep cows themselves. In cities and towns it would be a good plan for several families to unite and keep one first-rate cow. But, generally, one family should keep a cow, and this can often be done in a city as well as in a village, providing a stable is on the premises, for where carriage horses can be kept a cow can. I am informed that many of the aristocratic wealthy families in the upper part of New York keep cows as much as they keep servants, and they find it a great advantage.—*Country Physician.*

The Action of Light on Milk.

Direct sunlight very soon spoils milk or cream by premature souring and decomposition. The effect of indirect or reflected light has been but little observed. It nevertheless exerts an active influence, not only upon milk and cream, but upon butter and cheese while curing. The general effect of light upon milk and cream is to hasten the action of the lactic yeast, and thus the formation of alcohol, and after that to hurry up putrefaction, and these changes are occasioned by the influence of reflected light the same as by the influence of direct light, only in a feebler degree. The first effect, however, of a small quantity of reflected light—a quantity that would enable one with good eyes to read ordinary print—is to heighten the color of cream during an exposure of thirty-six to forty-eight hours. As soon as the quantity of light allowed to fall upon milk is increased beyond the small amount named, its influence is manifested upon the cream; causing it to become sour and stale, lose color and flavor, and, if the light is strong, its surface is soon covered with mold and pimples, where the same shaded position, will be all right. The conclusion is, that too much light is doubtless often the cause of faulty butter; and even after it is manufactured, butter, like cream, will soon fade if exposed to the light, even though it may be covered with buttermilk.—*Rural Home.*

To Clean Last Year's Silks.

For the remaking of last year's black silks, may be recommended an excellent mode of cleaning. Rub each breadth carefully with a woolen cloth to get the dust from the surface, then sponge it all off with water in which one or two black kid gloves have been boiled, a quart of water for a pair of gloves; iron while wet, with extremely hot irons, on the wrong side. For colored silks the same colored gloves to be boiled. For this purpose it is well to save old kid gloves of all colors. Another mode tried with great success is the same process of rubbing off the dirt with a woolen rag, then mix an equal quantity of strong tea and vinegar, with which the silk is washed by rubbing it with a piece of flannel. It must be made very wet. Smooth the silk carefully, folding it, and in about fifteen minutes iron it on the wrong side with very hot irons. This applies only to black silk, black ribbons, cravats, etc., but might be injurious to colors.

Where the Profit Lies.

The great incomes from dairies where the milk is sold in market comes from good feed. From the nature of the business, he who is engaged in it is spurred on and encouraged each day to make the product of his herd as large as possible. He realizes all the time that his income will be small unless his cows give a liberal flow of milk. They are, therefore, supplied with an abundance of the right kind of food, not only in June and July, but the year through. Only by the same management can butter and cheese dairies be made to return a satisfactory income. A good cow in the hands of a milkman will return the owner $100 for the same. If in the cheese dairy she yield but 1,500 quarts, the price of cheese is not chargeable for the difference in the receipts. Give the herd good feed if you would have liberal returns for the feed given.

The Arms of the Ashantees.

The arms of the Ashantee soldiers, now at war with England, consist of long five foot Danish guns (flint locks), though many are also found with blunderbusses. The cartridge boxes serve as girdles, the leather or wooden cups into which the powder is poured being sewed on a belt, the two ends of which are either tied with a leather thong or buckled in front. The bullets or iron slugs are in a small leather pouch, slung over the shoulder. This pouch, sometimes found on the dead Ashantees, is generally found to contain as miscellaneous a set of articles as may be seen in any Jack Tar's box or bag. Bark thread, bark waste (probably for wadding), dark, queer-looking stones, an assortment of dark-colored beans, a stale piece of yam or manioc, a piece of chew-stick, a handful or so of small shells, and other extraordinary articles, represent what an Ashantee's pouch contains on the battle field. Any of your readers who may have seen a Greek brigand's, an Albanian's, a Kurd's, or a Bedouin's cartridge box may guess at once what kind of a cartridge box the Ashantees use. They undoubtedly derive their notions of the utility of such a thing from the trading Touregs of Timbuctoo. You need not wonder, then, at the very few severe wounds inflicted upon the English despite the very many splendid opportunities the unabashed Ashantees have had to inflict instantaneous death. The powder is thrown loosely into the barrel, and, being often without wadding material, the bullets or slugs of iron, or handfuls of small shells, or a piece of unannealed iron ore, are dropped on the loose powder, and the loose charge is thus fired when only a few feet from their foes. Hence we need not wonder that so few fatal wounds have been received by the English.

Chicago boasts the heaviest cattle dealers in the world. One man bought 197,497 head last year, and paid therefor $13,196,071.14

The Virginius Correspondence.

The correspondence accompanying the President's Message on the Virginius question is very voluminous. On the 6th of November Gen. Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the Virginius had been captured six miles from Jamaica, and that the Captain-General had been ordered, on Mr. Sickles' suggestion, to await orders. The Secretary telegraphed Mr. Sickles in reply that the summary proceedings demanded investigation as inhuman; that reparation will be required if American citizens have been wrongfully executed. Mr. Sickles the next day reported his interviews with Mr. Cavajal and with President Castelar. The latter, he said, had ordered that no person be executed without the authority of the Cortes, and thereupon Mr. Sickles expressed satisfaction. He subsequently telegraphed Mr. Fish that the Spanish Government would spontaneously do everything required by public law and treaty obligations; that the Spanish Government regretted the execution of the four prisoners, and orders were sent to stay further proceedings.

On the 8th day of November, Minister Sickles gave a detailed account of the interview with the Spanish Minister of State, who said that no formal demand would be necessary on the part of the United States, as the Spanish Government would at once take up the question and decide it. The case of the Deerhound was cited, and the same principles would be applied to the Virginius. After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles as follows:

"Accounts have been received from Havana of the execution of the captain and 36 of the crew and 18 others. If true, Gen. Sickles will protest against the act as brutal and barbarous, and ample reparation will be demanded."

Protests were made to the Spanish Government against the summary executions in Cuba, and orders were issued that they be stopped.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles, Nov. 15, reporting 57 more executions, and saying: "If Spain cannot redress these outrages, the United States will."

Gen. Sickles, Nov. 18, transmitted a copy of the reply of the Minister of State to his note of Nov. 16 respecting reports from Havana. Sickles regarded it as a refusal and proposed to close the legation unless otherwise ordered, and on the 18th asked Secretary Fish that a vessel might be ordered to Valencia to take him to France. The next day Sickles transmitted a copy of Carvajal's reply rejecting the protest. On the 19th he informed Secretary Fish he was waiting instructions, and said "the popular feeling runs high here against the United States and this legation. The press is violent, advising Government to order me out of Spain. Last night a mob was collected to attack and sack the legation. The authorities interfered and preserved the peace."

Mr. Sickles also telegraphed: "Spain has asked the good offices of England. Lord Granville declined, unless on the basis of ample reparation made to the United States."

Mr. Fish telegraphed, Nov. 25, to Mr. Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave. If a proposition is submitted you will refer it to Washington and defer action."

The following will give an idea of the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington: Mr. Fish stated to Admiral Polo, Nov. 12, that he had received intelligence of the shooting of 53 persons from the Virginius; that the story was too shocking and cruel to be credited. The Secretary asked if Admiral Polo had more authentic intelligence. Admiral Polo said to Mr. Fish, Nov. 12, that he had received no information. Copies of telegrams to Admiral Polo were handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 15. It was there said that the papers of the Virginius were irregular; that the order from Madrid did not reach Santiago in time to stay the executions owing to the destruction of telegraph wires, and that the Virginius was regarded as a pirate. Telegrams handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 17, said that Spain was disposed to make amends for any violation of international law, but required time to make examination.

Mr. Fish acknowledged the receipt of this evidence on Dec. 22, saying that the inclosure made it appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag at the time of her capture; that the salute would therefore be dispensed with, and, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, inquiries would be instituted and proceedings begun against the vessel and the persons appearing to be guilty of illegal acts connected therewith.

The documents conclude with with a large mass of consular and miscellaneous correspondence.

A King's Household.

The King of the Ashantees, a correspondent says, possesses a numerous harem, like the sable monarch of Dahomey. He is privileged to marry as many as he pleases; for even in Ashantee the King can do no wrong or trespass on any law. I should fear to say how many wives he has married, for we shall probably know the exact number by and by; but he can take his pick out of the noblest, the fairest and best in the land, after which it is certain death for any other man in Ashantee to look on her face, for she is the King's. The harem is jealously guarded in a quarter of the palace overlooking the palace gardens by a body of 150 eunuchs. It must not be supposed, however, that the rights of ordinary women are curtailed thus; in the households of all but the King the women are at liberty to stare and be stared at, to talk with any man or be talked with.

A Good Thing.

Some experiments have been made, recently, in England with an apparatus termed the seraphore. This invention, it is claimed, will enable a miner to penetrate at once, and to a great distance, into a pit filled with chokedamp, to remain there several hours, to carry his lamp with him without danger, and without depriving him of the free use of his arms. To prove these positive assertions the inventor, armed with his apparatus, entered a small hut which had been filled with a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases, and remained there about twenty minutes. While in the hut he constructed a box, to show the freedom of the arms. It was claimed that it would have been a good box if the hammer used had not been spoiled by the excessive amount of sulphur.

A Catastrophe.

It is rarely a man in descending a back stairway with an armful of things, and having to open a door at the foot, leans against the door while doing it. The performance is so devoid of interest as to not admit of repetition, but it sometimes happens, and this was the case on Friday with Mr. Briggs, of Elm street. He had had a little social gathering the night before, and was now returning a few articles borrowed from the family on the first floor below. He had a tin pail full of goblets and preserve dishes and one armful of plates. He set the pail on the stairs to free one of his hands, and pressed his knees against it to keep it from sliding off. This movement caused him to press rather heavily against the door, but he either did not notice it, or believed that he was leaning against the wall. So in this ignorance or confidence he raised the latch, and immediately went plunging down two steps and into the room below, dragging the crockery and glass ware after him, and making the most frantic but hopeless efforts to catch himself. It unfortunately happened at this juncture that the down stairs lady was in the act of crossing the room with a pot of coffee and a platter of buckwheat cakes, and had just time to incline her head toward the opening door when the catastrophe was upon her, and she went down in a heap, covering herself with hot buckwheat cakes, and her unfortunate caller with hot coffee. The terrible crash brought every other occupant of the house to the rescue, but they were not needed. The temperature of the cakes and coffee was of such a degree as to stimulate the unfortunates to help themselves, and they were on their feet in an instant. The lady was led into another room and had her head rubbed, while Mr. Briggs, declining the consolation of a quart bottle of camphor, a most admirable remedy in case of a scald, and the advice of his wife's mother to let her see where he was hurt, at once shot into the cellar, and barring the door behind him, remained there in gloomy contemplation for two whole hours, despite the warnings of his wife through the key-hole that he would catch his death of cold.—*Danbury News.*

Heroic Women.

The London *Times* mentions that two remarkable cases of courage and presence of mind on the part of girls have just been brought before the Royal Humane Society. The first case was that of Miss Olivia Georgiana E. Maude. She saved the life of a girl named Adele Greaven, who sank while bathing at Sea Point, Monktown, under the following circumstances: Miss Maude and her sister, who had themselves been bathing, were dressed and sitting on the rocks watching the other bathers, when their attention was aroused by an alarming outcry—a girl had disappeared in deep water. No assistance was at hand, no boat or ropes, and even the usual attendants were absent or otherwise engaged. The child soon rose to the surface, but, unable to swim, sank again. She rose a second time, and the bystanders and bathing women, thoroughly alarmed and crying for assistance, were shocked at perceiving that the child's bathing dress had got over her face and head, and that her arms were entangled in it. At this moment Miss Maude leaped into the deep water, dressed as she was, without even taking time to remove her watch, caught the child as she was disappearing the third time, and took her safely to shore. The other case was that of Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a lad of fifteen named Stewart, who sank while bathing at Wentworth, New South Wales. The boy had gone with a companion to bathe in the River Darling, and was carried by a strong current into deep water. Neither he nor his companion could swim, and he cried loudly for help. Miss Kerridge was about one hundred yards off, and, hearing the boy's cries, run as fast as she could to the spot, plunged into the river with all her clothes on and caught the lad as he rose the third time. After considerable difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the current, having only one hand at liberty, and her efforts being impeded by the weight of her clothes, she ultimately succeeded in placing the lad in safety. The Royal Humane Society bestowed medals for saving life, with suitable testimonials, on each of the young ladies.

The Cost of a Congressman's Death.

The death of a member is something of a perquisite, custom having established the usage of maintaining a sort of professional mourning on the part of the House, something after the style of the hired mourners of England and Scotland. If a member dies at Washington, the Sergeant-at-Arms may pay the landlord of his hotel $100 for having granted the privilege of a death in his house. Six stalwart men must then watch, with two reliefs, by his bed during the period that the body is in the custody of the house. Better for some of the dead that they had been more closely watched before they left the legislative halls. Deputies must attend the body to its destination in the State of the deceased, unless the friends claim the right of burial in the Congressional Burying ground. Altogether, and I have a definite case in mind, it costs about $2,000 to bury a Congressman decently who dies in Washington. The funeral expenses cost a little more than the back-pay for one year. Perhaps the back-pay will serve as funeral expenses for some, without the benefit of clergy. Gentlemen, watch-dogs of the Treasury anxious to practice economy, would do their constituency and the country a service by dying at home.

Responsibility of Common Carriers.

The Merchants' Dispatch Company was sued by R. Krause, of Davenport, Iowa, for the value of goods lost at the time of the Chicago fire. This company claimed that Chicago was the end of the route, and that after they had placed the goods in their warehouse their responsibility ceased, and they became liable only as warehousemen. But the court held that the defendants were responsible for the goods until some one else became responsible for them—until they had been placed in the hands of the connecting carrier. Taking them out of defendants' cars and putting them in their warehouse did not shift the liability, in the judgment of the court, who gave verdict for plaintiff. If this opinion is confirmed, the Dispatch Company will have to make good a large amount of losses occuring at the time of the great fire.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, reported back the House Bankruptcy bill, with amendments.

Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the financial question, favoring an inflation of the currency. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received $110,000,000, when they were entitled to but $59,000,000; the Middle States had received an excess of $9,000,000, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion $31,000,000, and the Western States $21,000,000. He advocated the reissue of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve, an additional issue of $50,000,000 in legal tenders, and an issue of $25,000,000 in national bank notes to Western banks.

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor.

During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he has not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pocket): "Here they are, sir; this is my pay; I am going to fight for it till the last." (Laughter.) "I have not stolen that pay; I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience; I have endeavored to earn it." (Renewed laughter.) Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitution to get it back. It would be a question between the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 950 feet. Referred to the Committee on [illegible].

Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total, with that already received ($10,000), $5,000 for each year, was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas.

HOUSE.

Over 100 bills were presented on the opening day of the House.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and the resident physicians of such towns and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before January, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the great importance of the subject by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a Representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wheeler from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $23,449,956, which was made a special order. The original estimate called for $34,831,618. The Secretary of War, on the revision ordered by the House, reduced them to $29,762,716. The Committee on Appropriations has further reduced them by the sum of $4 318,799.

Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that his opposition sprung from no prejudice on account of color.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to a bill regulating charges by railroads for transporting passengers and freight.

The Military Committee is about equally divided as to the course to be pursued in the case of Gen. Howard.

The Civil Service Committee have begun an investigation to determine whether the business of the Government cannot be managed more economically.

Mr. Sydnor, of La., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said had the approval of the President. It recited that well authenticated reports scientifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation owing to the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of these destitute communities.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, closing the debate; the bill was recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution for the relief of destitution in the South was reported upon adversely.

A bill appointing Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, Henry Coppee, John McLean, and Peter Parker, regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

In discussing the House appropriation bill, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place is now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand, not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mistake can be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. The true economy was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted, not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expenditure.

"My position as cashier of the First National Bank and treasurer of the Savings Bank enabled me to carry the accounts unbeknown to any one of the officials of either," in the confession of the defaulting treasurer of the Concord Savings Bank. "What better argument can be made," asks the Boston *Traveler*, "in favor of the legislature of this state enacting a law making the holding of these two offices by one person incompatible?"

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a *pure medicine* which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

A proposition looking to a reduction of wages has been made by the coal operators to the Schuylkill miners, who will vote upon it at once.

PAIN-KILLER.—There is probably no other preparation manufactured that has become so much of a household word as the Pain-Killer. For over thirty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medicine buy the Pain-Killer.—[Com.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use *Parsons' Purgative Pills* and fail of relief and satisfaction.[—Com.

YOU NEED NO PHYSICIAN for a cough, however distressing. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will set your laboring lungs at rest in forty-eight hours.—[Com.

PISO'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. —[Com.

A Very Valuable Work.

"History of the Grange Movement, or the Farmers' War against Monopolies." Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, unquestionably, the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community.

The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek to gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author wields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures, and Courts of Justice.

Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wronged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed statement of these evils from which the farming class is suffering. He analyzes skillfully the causes of the evils, and are robbed.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete account of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written book, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble.

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.—*Com.*

Cures all Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head,) that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2, by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 18 73

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y:

Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEELER.

SPEAKING OF THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.—[Com.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnsons' Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

For chronic diseases—use PERUVIAN SYRUP. —[Com.

No one should fail to subscribe for a good metropolitan weekly, and we know of none better than the NEW YORK WEEKLY SUN. It is a large eight-page journal of the $2 size. It is sold at the bare cost of manufacture. Read the prospectus and save money by subscribing for THE SUN. Only $2 a year.—[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses, in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult in correcting acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all the DISEASES OF DISENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 213 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quieting the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,

No. 213 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. — A Cough, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used *with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

Clothes on Fire.

It is useless to tell a victim to do this or do that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best not to say a word, but to seize a blanket or any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running bodily to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some flour; if possible put the patient in bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin can be found. Unless the burns are deep, no other applications are needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principal of its action is that, like the water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain by totally excluding the air from the injured parts.

About seventy thousand tons of grain have been stored by the Government in Bengal in order to avert the threatened famine. Even though the famine be checked there will be distress in many districts of India on account of the high prices of grain.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$	13¼@13¾
" First quality		11¾@12
" Second "		10½@11¾
" Ordinary thin Cattle		09 @10
" Inferior		07½@09
Milch Cows		40.00 @80.00
Hogs—Live		05½@ 06¾
" Dressed		06¾@ 07¾
Sheep		05½@ 06¾
Cotton—Middling		16¾@ 17
Flour—Extra Western		7.00 @ 7.25
" State Extra		6.90 @ 7.25
Wheat—Red Western		1.70 @ 1.70
" No. 2 Spring		1 61 @ 1.62
Rye		1.03 @ 1.05
Barley—Malt		1.30 @ 2.10
Oats—Mixed Western		47 @ 48
Corn—Mixed Western		93¾@ 90
Hay—per ton		18.00 @30.00
Straw—per ton		12.00 @16.62½
Hops		08 @ 15
Pork—Mess		19.00 @20.62½
Lard		08¾@ 09¾
Petroleum—Crude		Declined 12½
Butter—State		30 @ 40
" Ohio Fine		24 @ 32
" " Yellow		20 @ 30
" Western Ordinary		18 @ 22
" Pennsylvania fine		28 @ 30
Cheese—State Factory		11½@ 14
" Skimmed		13 @ 08
" Ohio		09 @ 12
Eggs—State		29 @ 30

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.25	@ 6.50
Sheep	4.00	@ 5.00
Hogs—Live	5.00	@ 5.30
Flour	7.00	@ 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.36	@ 1.45
Corn	77	@ 77
Oats	48	@ 50
Rye	1.00	@ 1.00
Barley	1.30	@ 1.62
Lard	09	@ 09

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45	@ 1.95
Rye—State	90	@ 90
Corn—Mixed	55	@ 57
Barley—State	1.50	@ 1.50
Oats—State	44	@ 44

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.25	@ 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.56	@ 1.60
Corn—Yellow	73	@ 73
" Mixed	73	@ 68
Petroleum—Crude	9½	Refined 13½
Clover Seed	6.00	@ 9.75
Timothy	3 00	@ 3.00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	15¼	@ 15½
Flour—Extra	6.00	@ 7.00
Wheat	1.35	@ 1.60
Corn—Yellow	52	@ .53
Oats	52	@ .56

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive, free, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. City Novelty Co., 106 South 5th St., Phila., Pa.

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The Best Dollar Monthly.

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14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT

OR THE

FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and progress. It tells in right, and for farmers to read. Terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

Iron in the Blood

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c.

These have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — CALIFORNIA — PURE — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

NYNU—No 5

AT LAST We have found something new for Agents. It will sell better than all. Sample free. Address EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO., 161 Clark or 114 Madison St., Chicago

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$500 REWARD will be paid for any case of Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, or Ague, that Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will not cure when the directions are strictly complied with, and the most inveterate cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Nerves, Bladder, Rectum, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, Prostate Gland, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c., that Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will not cure. Such is the confidence we have in the curative virtues of this unrivaled medicine, that we will pay the above reward for any case we cannot cure. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Principal Depot, 32 and 34 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California. H. H. McDONALD & CO., Gen. Agts., 104 Clark St., Chicago, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send Stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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The Standard Liniment of the United States.

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Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
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